

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times"

Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, yesterday sent to the Legislature his veto of the bill appropriating \$180,000 for per diem, mileage, and contingent expenses of the General Assembly. He alleges that this is \$50,000 more than the amount necessary, and that several of the provisions of the bill conflict with the recently adopted constitutional provisions limiting the debt and expenses of the State. The House sustained the Governor's veto by a vote of 16 yeas to 41 nays.

A court of inquiry at Hong Kong has found that the burning of the Pacific Mail steamer Japan was owing to spontaneous combustion. The chief engineer is censured for misconduct in the presence of danger; the other officers are exonerated. The resting-place of the wreck, with (it is supposed) the mails and specie, is unknown.

The new directory of San Francisco shows that city to have a population of 230,000. During 1874, 1,300 buildings were erected at a cost of \$5,000,000, and \$2,000,000 were expended in public improvements of a substantial character. Two banks have just been started, one with a capital of \$10,000,000, and the other with a capital of \$5,000,000.

The Senate Judiciary Committee is inquiring into the constitutional question involved in the repeal of the Pacific Mail subsidy. Some lawyers are of the opinion that the bill granting the subsidy, in consideration of the carrying of the United States mails to China and Japan, is in the nature of a contract, which Congress cannot invalidate.

The manufacturers of friction matches are opposed to the removal of the stamp tax of one cent per box, and have sent a deputation to Washington to protest against the clause of the new revenue bill that repeals this tax. They contend that the one-cent stamp on each box protects them against foreign competition.

A telegram from London speaks of the enthusiastic reception of John Mitchell by the people of Tipperary, and says that he has declared his intention to continue the contest for Parliament if his last election is annulled.

Le Pays, Paris, in an article on the graduation of the Prince Imperial at Woolwich, says: "Henceforth the Prince will wholly devote himself to the direction of the Imperialist policy."

Mr. Staylor was yesterday expelled as a member of the Second Branch of the Baltimore City Council by the required vote—eight in favor of the resolution of expulsion.

The failure of the straw goods house of Vyse & Co., New York, was announced yesterday. Indebtedness, it is said, will reach a million of dollars.

A dispatch from Huntington, W. Va., says that Gov. Jacobs will not veto the bill passed by the Legislature removing the State Capital from Charleston to Wheeling.

The Canadian Government will advance \$100,000 towards paying the passage of 9,000 families of Menonites who will settle in Canada on that condition.

A fire breaking out on the 11th instant in Port-au-Prince destroyed 500 houses and was still raging on the 13th, the date of last advices.

The annual session of the Virginia Conference M. E. Church commenced in Portsmouth yesterday.

G. W. Wheeler, of Charlottesville, Va., attempted suicide Saturday night by taking an ounce of laudanum.

A Berlin dispatch says Prince Bismarck takes a vacation of six months at the request of the Emperor.

Two of the Japanese students at the Naval Academy at Annapolis have been withdrawn by the Minister of Japan at Washington.

Dispatches from Berlin report that the Emperor William is indisposed. It is denied that General Von Moltke's illness is serious.

Dr. DeKoven has signified his acceptance of the office of Bishop of the Diocese of Illinois.

CONGRESS.

In the United States Senate, yesterday, the vote by which the bill donating a portion of the Government grounds at St. Augustine, Florida, as a site for the Peabody School, was reconsidered. When the bill was passed an amendment providing that the land should revert to the United States if any pupils were excluded from said school on account of race and color, was defeated, a number of Republicans voting in the negative. Some of them explained their votes, by saying that they did not regard this proviso as necessary, because they had assurances that no such discrimination was contemplated. The vote to reconsider stood 30 yeas and 25 nays, the Republicans voting in the negative being Messrs. Boreman, Gilbert, Lewis, Morrill, Sargent, Sherman and Sprague. Mr. Bayard introduced a bill fixing the salaries of Judges of the Court of Claims at \$6,000 per annum. The Pension and Post-office Appropriation bills were reported. A joint resolution was passed for the appointment of managers of the National Home for Disabled Soldiers and Sailors. The debate upon the Pinchback case was resumed, and Mr. Sargent concluded his speech, commenced on Monday.

Mr. Ferry opposed the admission of Pinchback, and delivered a scathing denunciation of the Kellogg usurpation and its supporters. Mr. Stevenson followed, also in opposition to Pinchback's claim. At the close of his remarks a recess was taken until 7:30 p. m. During the evening session Mr. Howe spoke in favor of Pinchback's claim, and Mr. Alcorn opposed it. At two o'clock this morning the debate was still in progress.

In the House of Representatives the Revenue bill was taken up as soon as the reading of the journal had been concluded. Messrs. Burchard and Kasson advocated the bill, and Messrs. Cox, Bauning, Chittenden, Harris, of Va., Bright, Niblack, Beck, Ward, and Whitehead opposed it. Mr. Garfield moved to amend by making the tax on whiskey 55 cents per gallon, and on motion of Mr. Dawes, this amendment was so amended as to make the tax \$1 per gallon, and further amended, on motion of Mr. Gunkel, so as to tax the whiskey on hand, and then the whole amendment was rejected.

The amendment was adopted making the duty on champagne imported on quart bottles \$9 per dozen bottles, instead of \$6, and pint bottles \$4.50 per dozen, instead of \$3. Pending debate the committee rose. Mr. Dawes asked immediate action on the Senate amendments to the bill in relation to juries in the District of Columbia, but objection was made. At 4:45 p. m. a recess was taken. The House reassembled at 7:30 p. m., when Mr. Poland offered a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to inquire into liquor traffic in the United States and its effect upon the people, but it was ruled out on a point of order. Mr. Poland gave notice that at the proper time he would move a suspension of the rules in order to take up the bill. A bill was passed to punish the uttering of fraudulent or forged pension papers and other papers purporting to be official. The bill to establish certain telegraph lines as post routes was extensively discussed up to the hour of adjournment.

Mr. G. F. Seward, United States Consul General at Shanghai, has been offered a Danish decoration in token of friendly services rendered to Denmark.

[Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.]
The District Grange of Northern Virginia—Adoption of a Constitution—Election of Robt. J. Washington as Grange Agent, &c.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Grange reassembled at 4:30 yesterday evening.

On motion the special order for 4:45 was made the report of the Committee on Constitution. The discussion on the Constitution of the State Grange was then resumed.

At 4:45 the special order was taken up, and the Committee on Constitution reported the following instrument, which was adopted:

ARTICLE I.
Name.
This Grange shall be known as the DISTRICT GRANGE OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ARTICLE II.
The Constitutions of the National and State Granges are hereby accepted and adopted as the fundamental law of this Grange.

ARTICLE III.
Meetings.
This Grange shall hold its regular annual meeting at such place as the Grange may determine on the fourth Tuesday in February, and such special meetings as may be called by the Master, with the approval of the Executive Committee, upon thirty days' notice being given of such special meetings to the subordinate Granges.

ARTICLE IV.
Membership.
This Grange shall be composed of Masters and Past Masters and their wives, who are masters, and one other fourth degree member from each of the subordinate Granges composing this District Grange.

ARTICLE V.
Officers.
The officers of this Grange shall be the same in name and rank as those of the National, State and Subordinate Granges. They shall be elected at the regular annual meeting.

ARTICLE VI.
The duty of the Secretary.
The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings and of the accounts with the subordinate Granges. He shall draw and countersign all orders on the Treasurer (when signed by the Master) and have his books ready at any time for inspection by the Master or Executive Committee. He shall also convene the District Grange when ordered to do so by the Master.

ARTICLE VII.
Committees.
All committees, unless otherwise ordered, shall consist of three members, and be appointed by the Master. An Executive Committee, which shall consist of the Master and three members to be chosen annually. The chairman of said committee shall be the Master of the Grange. All business should be referred to the said Executive Committee, and their decisions are to be considered final until this Grange decides otherwise. All actions of this committee shall be decided on only by a regular meeting, and composed of a majority of its members.

ARTICLE VIII.
Dues.
Each subordinate Grange joining this District Grange shall pay to the Treasurer thereof the sum of five dollars, and ten cents per annum shall be paid by all subordinate Granges for each member thereof.

ARTICLE IX.
Order of Business.
The following shall be the order of the business for this Grange:
1. Opening the Grange.
2. Calling roll.
3. Reading Minutes.
4. Report from Grange Agent.
5. Report of Standing Committees.
6. Report of Special Committees.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.
9. Suggestions for the financial prosperity of the Grange and the good of the order.

ARTICLE X.
Elections.
All elections shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE XI.
Amendments and By-Laws.
By-laws, not inconsistent with this Constitution may be adopted by the Grange from time to time. But the constitution can only be amended by a two-thirds vote of all the members present and only at a regular meeting.

The Secretary then read the following letter from the Secretary of the State Grange, which was ordered to be filed with the papers of the Grange:

RICHMOND, VA., Feb. 11, 1875.
A. J. Wedderburn, Alexandria, Va.:
DEAR SIR:—It will be impossible for me to attend your district meeting, but I hope you will have a successful time, and may succeed in securing the services of an efficient agent; and, more than all, that the order will stand by the person selected.

While the business system inaugurated is not what I would have recommended, yet I am well satisfied that any plan so successful as we give it a hearty support. The Chief of Bureau is a man of remarkable energy, and I have no doubt will do all that any one man can possibly accomplish; but our people must to a man stand by him, encouraging and aiding him by every conceivable means in their power. Every motive of self-interest imperatively demands such a policy, for his failure involves loss on us all.

But I am well assured that Brother Featherston will not fail. He does not know such a word himself, and the order is going to stand by him until the great objects of our affiliation are accomplished. To him we must to more than any other official apply the fraternal teachings of the order, and to secure, quick to approve of the order, and to place in his way by those who would spend millions to break down the Grange movement. So then he is only the man to lead us in the way that is encompassed by danger, it is our duty to follow close after him, protecting him at every point, and sustaining him with the consciousness that he has at his back 20,000 patrons.

I understand that some think the salary allowed Brother Featherston too large. I will do our strong, brave-hearted brother the justice to say that if the duties and responsibilities of his office were measured by dollars and cents, five times the amount would not be an adequate compensation.

I have been at some pains to ascertain the result of business efforts in other States and am convinced there is but one hindrance to the most abundant success, and that is unity of action. Where there have been rewards by the success of all their business operations, and in many sections thousands of dollars have been saved to Patrons, and I might, if necessary, remind you of some Granges in Virginia that have fully realized all their expectations in every such community, the order has been saved—and they buy and sell together.

Allow me then to urgently commend to you and to our brethren the true motto of our order: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

There is one matter which I hope you will bring before the District Council, viz: the selection of a Deputy for every county embraced in the district. It is not only a requirement of the constitution that there should be a Deputy in every county, but it is a matter of the first importance that he should be appointed at once.

The Worthy Master of the State Grange cannot be expected to assume the responsibility of appointing parties who are entire strangers to him, but he will promptly appoint a Deputy on the recommendation of an organized body of Patrons.

The bond of the Alexandria agent has been fixed at \$5,000. I expect Brother Featherston will at once arrange to put the machinery of his Bureau in motion.

Fraternally yours,
W. N. HAZLEWOOD,
Secretary V. S. G.

On motion of M. J. Noland, it was determined to go into the election of an executive committee, and a committee was appointed to report six names from which this Grange could choose.

It was decided that each Grange represented should be entitled to three votes.

The Grange then adjourned until 7:30 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.
Upon reassembling the committee appointed to recommend six names from which to select

an executive committee reported Dr. John Bayne, of Prince George's county, Md.; Dr. R. H. Stuart, of King George; R. T. Brumback, of Page; W. B. Ramey, of Shenandoah; Gen. Wm. McComb, of Louisa, and J. M. Rawlings, of Loudoun.

A ballot being taken, Messrs. Bayne, Stuart and Brumback were elected.

A motion to nominate a Grange agent was carried.

A committee was appointed to fix the amount of bond to be required of the agent reported that it should be \$500.00. Adopted.

Nominations were in order, Messrs. R. M. Lawson and W. W. Herbert were nominated. They were, however, withdrawn, as the Chief of Bureau declared none eligible but members of the order.

The following were then nominated: Messrs. R. W. Noland, of Loudoun; J. T. Ross, of Loudoun; J. A. Washington, of Westmoreland; and B. F. Nalle, of Culpeper.

On the second ballot Mr. Robt. J. Washington was nominated.

Mr. Preston, of Culpeper, offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Whereas the rapid increase and development of sheep husbandry affords one of the speediest means of permanent improvement of the farming lands of Virginia, and at the same time one that is immediately and directly remunerative in its application, inasmuch as in and of itself it returns a greater percentage of profit upon the capital invested than any other kind of stock, and whereas a large and adequate increase in the number of sheep kept in Virginia will speedily increase the facilities of living in our State by the cheapening of food and clothing, resulting from the immediate and direct increase of meat and wool, and the rapid augmentation of the cereal products of the soil, resulting from increased fertility, and whereas such increase in the facilities of living must speedily result in a rapid increase of population, thus increasing the demand for the products of the soil and all home industries, while the cost of production is diminished in consequence of the use of all these increased and increasing products, demands and profits, will be the inauguration of a growth and development of the wealth, resources and power of our State. And whereas all these benefits are not only held in abeyance as to the people of Virginia, but absolutely rendered impossible to them by the fearful destruction of sheep, which are a valuable species of property, yielding revenue in taxes to the State, by dogs, which yield no revenue. And whereas the benefits enumerated will inure to the benefit, profit and advantage of all classes of citizens. And whereas these benefits are self-evident to all intelligent and reflective minds; therefore be it

Resolved by the District Grange of Northern Virginia, (composed of delegates representing the sentiment of the Granges of Clarke, Culpeper, Fauquier, Frederick, Greene, King George, Louisa, Madison, Orange, Prince William, Page, Rockingham, Shenandoah, Warren and Stafford counties) That it is the paramount and immediate duty of the Legislature of the State to provide adequately for the development of this great and vital interest of the people of the State, by such legislation as shall speedily adjust the wrongs of the sheep raisers by securing the destruction of the sheep-killing dogs of irresponsible parties, and an income to the State from such as are worth paying taxes on.

Resolved further, That the Legislature in ignoring this source of revenue to the State, and this means of protecting and developing this great interest of sheep-raising is grossly culpable and derelict in its duty to the people of the State.

Resolved further, That a tax of five dollars be recommended on every dog.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be published in Our Own Virginia, the Alexandria Gazette, the Virginia Sentinel and Richmond Dispatch.

On motion of A. M. Moore, A. J. Wedderburn was recommended for deputy for Alexandria county.

The next meeting will be held at Culpeper. A vote of thanks was tendered the Master, Secretary, and Assistant Secretary.

A committee to draft by-laws was appointed.

A motion to publish the proceedings of this Grange in the Fireside was carried.

It was ordered that two hundred copies of the constitution be printed.

The Grange then adjourned.

Letter from Baltimore.
[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Since writing last, nothing very noteworthy has occurred here, but now the great railroad war, which has been inaugurated between those two giant corporations, the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroad Companies, is the chief topic of conversation, and wherever you go, in the hotels, or on the street corners, you will hear the doings of John Garrett and Tom Scott being discussed. The general opinion here seems to be that Garrett will "fight it out on his line if it takes all the summer," and in the end achieve a decided victory. Meanwhile the traveling public and business men are congratulating themselves on the reduction of fare, and freights that is almost certain to follow; so it is an "ill wind that blows no one good."

Business is still very much stagnated and our merchants are complaining bitterly, but it could hardly be otherwise in the best of times, with such weather as we are now experiencing, which prevents buyers from coming in to purchase their supplies. The closing of navigation also contributes its share to the general stagnation, no vessel of any description having arrived here this week.

Yesterday not an oyster was to be had at our wharves and letters were received from Washington and Alexandria, offering from \$6 to \$10 per barrel for the bivalves.

The work of demolishing the old building on the southwest corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets is rapidly progressing, and the new building for the American will soon be commenced, and pushed forward to completion.

When completed it will probably be the finest building of its character south of New York.

The citizens of Baltimore are now felicitating themselves upon the probability of the erection of a new postoffice, which shall be commensurate with the increased population and business importance of the city. The most favorable site for the proposed new building is the square bounded by Fayette, Baltimore, Holliday and North streets, the south of the new City Hall, the building to front on Baltimore street, facing the Sun office.

Despite hard times Ford's Grand Opera House is crowded nightly to witness Edwin Booth's grand rendition of his favorite character.

The Malty House, that favorite resort of Alexandrians and Virginians generally is now undergoing a complete renovation, and when completed will vie with any hotel in the city, as "mie host" Hogan is determined to keep up the reputation of the house.

The familiar face of the Gazette greets me daily, and I may truly say that it seems almost to carry me back to Alexandria, when I eagerly scan its columns, and read what is occurring at home, for I shall always call it home no matter how far I go, or how long I remain away from it.

Joe Young, the indefatigable friend of the Hydrault steamer, made many friends among the brethren here during his recent visit, and I bear his praises repeated very often among them.

BELLE HAVEN.

The grasshoppers have grown into an accreted drawback upon the far west; but it seems that is not the worst of it. Gen. Hazen states, in a recent number of the North American Review, that the area of land suitable for agricultural purposes "in the Middle States of the great West" is so small, together with the insufficient and precarious rainfall, that the new States are sure to decline, while the older members of the Union will receive a proportionately larger accession of people.

GENERAL BURNSIDE'S VIEWS.—As noticed in yesterday's Gazette, the Grand Army of the Republic gave a complimentary banquet at Providence, R. I., on Monday night, to Gen. Burnside, Senator-elect. The General responded to the sentiment in his honor by a speech, in the course of which he said:

"Some of our people are naturally enough alarmed at the election to Congress by the Southern people of a large number of the ex-officers of the Confederate army. Now, comrades, it seems to me that a little consideration will show that there is no great occasion for alarm."

"These ex-officers, it should be remembered, are under paroles of honor. Whilst we all hold that the most sacred earthly duty of an American citizen is that of loyalty to the Republic, yet we must not lose sight of the fact that a soldier in the individual capacity of a soldier, can recognize no contingency that would make him violate his parole."

"There is every reason why these ex-Confederate soldiers in Congress should see that they were clearly honest, if you please, but, with the present light before them, clearly in the wrong; every reason why they should be loyal citizens, and every reason why they should secretly keep their paroles of honor, whether given in person or in an implied form, by accepting their liberty under a general understanding between their leaders and the authorities of the General Government."

"I do not hope, comrades, that the present troubles, threatening signs will pass away; but should such fond hopes fail of realization, let us feel and know that the Government has ample power to protect itself, and that the people will never again sit idly by and allow treason to gather head."

"The people are anxious and impatient to see all the States of the Union under the supervision of their own properly constituted authorities, and the authorities of the Government are equally anxious and impatient for this result. We should not forget that but ten years have passed since we emerged from the gigantic conflict."

"It should not be expected that all the wounds would be so quickly healed, and that a system of labor which had obtained for so many years in the South would be rapidly replaced by a new system; that the embers of hate and malice would be so rapidly quenched. But the wounds will be healed in time. The system of free labor will be established on a firm basis, and the embers of hate and malice will be quenched."

QUARTETTE OF BABIES.—On Tuesday night Mrs. Hoen, the wife of Mr. John Hoen, gave birth to four female children—an interesting quartette of little muscians. Yesterday the house of Mr. Hoen was visited by hundreds of ladies and some men, and the pavement in front was frequently blocked with people going in or coming out. Some of the ladies were rather doubtful of the correctness of the statement until the sight and music of the quartette convinced them. Mr. Hoen occupies the upper portion of the house, and he was kept busy answering calls and showing the babies. The children were all placed in the same "crib," two at the head and two at the foot, and yesterday afternoon were sound asleep. They are perfectly formed, are of the usual size, and each is the exact image of the others. All have blue eyes, and dark brown hair of equal quantity. The mother was not permitted to be disturbed, by order of the physicians, and none of the visitors saw her. Mr. Hoen is thirty years of age, a cigar maker by occupation, and has been out of employment for six weeks. He has been married three years, and was the father of two children, one more than a year older than the other, until Tuesday night, when his family was suddenly increased by the arrival of the quartette to six. He seemed quite proud of the strangers, refusing to let any one touch them, although many ladies begged to have the privilege of fondling them, and he expressed the hope that he may be able "to put them on their feet."

Other places can boast of having doublets, and even triplets added to their population, but it is a question whether any city but Baltimore can claim the honor of ushering a quartette of pretty and apparently healthy little ones into the world at a birth. —*Baltimore Sun.*

WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION.—It is not altogether certain that the reacceptability of coupons for taxes did not save Virginia in 1873 from a commercial crash that would have crippled her for years. And it is not altogether certain that our people can do without the coupons now. These coupons are currency. One ten dollar note at each place where the county treasurer appears to collect tax—pass it from hand to hand and does the work of several. Jones buys ten dollars' worth of coupons from Smith; Smith pays the money to Brown; Brown pays it to Johnson; Johnson buys more coupons from Smith; and so it goes. But this is not all. The funding act is calling the bonds home. The number of bondholders residing within the State is constantly increasing. Every county that buys these bonds will have a current of money running into the county as well as out of it. And poor as our people are they could afford to buy all of these bonds in the course of a few years. —*Rich. Dispatch.*

AN INCENDIARY.—Within the past year or two the buildings on the farm of Col. Frank G. Ruffin, in Chesterfield county, have been fired twelve or thirteen times. In a majority of cases the flames were put out before doing much damage, but in other instances totally destroyed the buildings fired. On Monday detectives succeeded in arresting the incendiary, a young negro named Hildred Page, who formerly lived with the Colonel. He acknowledged his crime, and gave as his motive hatred of Col. Ruffin and a desire to induce his (Page's) mother and father, who also lived there, to leave and go to Richmond. Page was examined yesterday and sent on to the grand jury for trial.

PICTURES FOR THE CENTENNIAL.—Nearly all of the Richmond artists have received orders from Philadelphia to paint portraits of one or more of the Virginia signers of the Declaration of Independence, and are now engaged in searching in old libraries and ancient homesteads throughout the Commonwealth for authentic prints of portraits of their subjects. It is intended to have the portraits of all the signers at the Centennial. The artists are cautioned not only to have faithful likenesses, but to have their subjects dressed in costume appropriate to the times in which they lived. —*Richmond Whig.*

The Chicago Times, being pushed for sensational matter, horrified its readers on Saturday morning with a seven column description of the burning of a prominent theater the night before, and the roasting alive of several hundred well known ladies and gentlemen of the city. The minutest details of the horror were given, and after carrying the reader through several columns of horrors, the Times coolly remarks: Granting that the conflagration detailed above never happened, it is something liable to occur at any time in this city.

The bean monde of Syracuse were surprised recently at seeing a richly dressed young lady wheeling a wheelbarrow, in which was a bundle of clothing, through the streets. On inquiry the reason of such a queer occurrence was ascertained. The young lady, on being hectoring by her uncle regarding the pride of the belles of the present day, agreed to wheel a bundle of clothing around Fayette Park if he would give her a silk dress. The offer was accepted, and the lady now has a silk dress, and has since received several proposals.

The wife of the sculptor Clark Mills has offered to sell to the authorities of St. Louis the equestrian statue of General Jackson, executed for Nashville, for \$10,000. The people of that city could not raise the money to pay for it and the Mayor of St. Louis has politely informed Mrs. Mills that the city is at present in no condition to invest money in statuary.

THE LEAP FOR DEATH.—The young man who committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the dome of the Capitol, as stated in the Gazette, was named James McMahon. He seems to have been in very indigent circumstances, and was probably suffering from mental derangement, superinduced by poverty, when he made the fatal jump. The terrible leap was witnessed by a number of people who happened to be looking out of the various windows commanding a view of the front of the centre building, and the body was plainly visible on the roof for some time before it could be reached in order to remove it. An hour previous to making the leap he had been seen by a telegraph operator on the roof about the main building, climbing light ladders and making dangerous ventures toward the eaves, but acting in a manner to indicate that he possessed strong nerves and perfect control over himself. Afterwards he mounted to the upper outside gallery that encircles the front of the dome at the base of the pedestal to the statue of the Goddess of Liberty. Taking a view of the different sections of the city which this point commands, he finally halted on the east side directly over the main entrance. Here he first attracted the notice of a coachman mounted on the box of his carriage, which was situated on the roadway near the east park, by climbing upon the railing of the balcony. He was seen to assume an upright position, look around, then gather himself and shoot out into the space intervening between where he stood and the ground. He turned as he descended and came head foremost, soon striking the iron cornice of the lower gallery, which forced him off on the iron braces beneath, and also show marks of blood where he hit in passing. He then landed head first on the copper roof of the main building, a distance of about 170 feet from where he started.

DAN RICE A BANKRUPT.—For nearly a quarter of a century the famous clown, Dan Rice, has been known to the people of the whole country. After years and years of acting in the ring and drawing laughter and applause from the patrons of the circus throughout the States, the Territories and the Canadas, he is now compelled to ask for the benefits of the "Act to Provide for a Uniform System of Bankruptcy" throughout the country. His has been a varied fortune indeed. At one time a clown in a circus, then a candidate for President of the United States, subsequently a newspaper publisher, and now, a bankrupt.

His petition, as filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western district of Pennsylvania, sets forth a large amount of liabilities, yet the assets are scarce. After about twenty years of a very active business life, at one time rich, at another poor, Dan Rice, whose name is familiar to the whole people, comes into court and makes oath that his entire worldly property consists of one suit of clothes, valued at seventy five dollars, while his liabilities are in the immediate vicinity of one hundred thousand dollars.

FRIENDS' QUARTERLY MEETING AT WATERFORD.—The Friends' Quarterly Meeting took place in Waterford last Sunday. The crowd in attendance was unusually large, and the spacious old "Meeting House" was thoroughly filled with as orderly and respectful a congregation as we ever saw assembled. After a brief silence, during which the Friends appeared to be absorbed in pious meditation, Chalkley Gilliam, of Alexandria, preached a very good sermon; then followed a few minutes of solemn silence, when Samuel M. Janney, of this county, delivered an exceedingly eloquent and interesting discourse of about twenty minutes. It was the first time we had ever had the pleasure of listening to this eminent member of the Society, and we were particularly struck with the beautiful simplicity and force of expression, and the earnestness and evident sincerity with which he sought to impress upon his hearers his lessons of practical piety. Another silence, a prayer, and the services were ended, and the large congregation dispersed. —*Loudoun Mirror.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC JUBILEE.—The Rev. Jas. Roosevelt Bayley, Archbishop of Baltimore, has issued a pastoral letter to the clergy of his diocese, officially announcing the publication by Pope Pius IX., of the Great Jubilee for the year 1875. The first festival of the Holy Year, or Jubilee, was celebrated in 1300, being instituted by Pope Boniface VIII. as a century celebration. The interval was afterwards reduced to fifty years, and subsequently to twenty five years, as at present. Fifty years, however, has intervened since the last celebration of this festival, it being thought inadvisable by the present Pontiff to hold the one falling in 1850 on account of the disturbed condition of the church at that time.

STABBING AFFAIR.—Pinky Rose Thomas (a colored woman), sent to the penitentiary from Richmond, was yesterday cut with a knife or pair of scissors by a fellow convict named Susan Simpkins. The difficulty occurred in the yard of the female ward. The weapon used could not be found after the cutting, but is supposed to have been either an old shoe-knife or pair of scissors taken from the cutting department. The wounded woman's injuries are not regarded as dangerous. Her assault was put in solitary confinement, and will run the risk of having her term extended from one to five years. —*Richmond Dispatch.*

[See Simpkins was sent to the Penitentiary from this place.]

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.—The Cumberland Times says:

"From gentlemen who have lately passed over the line of canal we learn that on the lower divisions but little if any repairs have been made this winter. In many places the berm bank has been washed into the canal, and the 'prism' generally filled up by the accumulation of years. The regular force of employees has been idle the whole winter, and nothing has been done as yet toward putting the canal in repair for the coming season. All it needs now is another inspection, and a certificate of good order, and boating may commence at once."

DIED FROM EXPOSURE.—An aged colored woman named Strother was found one morning last week in the woods, west of town, in an insensible and almost frozen condition, by some children on their way to school. She attended a colored meeting some distance from home the night before, and while on her homeward return she perhaps became lost as well as exhausted, and took shelter in the woods for the rest of the night, which was bitter cold. After she was found she was carried to her home, where she died the next day. —*Clarke Courier.*

LYCURGUS LITTLE'S TRIAL.—A jury and the witnesses for the second trial of Lycurgus Little, charged with the killing of his brother Clinton, in July, 1873, have been summoned for the first day of the Circuit Court—next Monday, the 22d instant. It is not believed, however, that his trial will take place here, as it is reported that his counsel will ask for a change of venue—either to Warren or Frederick county. —*Clarke Courier.*

The bottom of a pond in Southington, Conn., is covered with decomposing vegetable matter, producing carbureted hydrogen gas in considerable quantity. The surface of the water is frozen over, and holes are cut through the ice for fishing. The gas rises through the water, and at night the boys, by holding lighted matches at the holes, ignite it and have the oddest kind of bonfires to skate by.

THE OLD AFRICAN CHURCH IN RICHMOND.—We learn from the Dispatch that the congregation of the old African Church in Richmond have determined to remodel that building, and that the work is to be begun in the spring, if possible.